A BOLT AT SYRACUSE.

ROBINSON RENOMINATED.

THE WHOLE STATE ADMINISTRATION RENOMINATED. TXCEPT THAT CLARKSON N. POTTER TAKES THE PLACE OF DORSHEIMER ON THE TICKET-TAM-

MANY WITHDRAWS. The State Convention of the Democrats New-York, at Syracuse, renominated all of the present State officers yesterday, with the exception of the Lieutenant-Governor, Clarkson N. Potter was nominated unanimously for that place. The Convention was the scene of stormy and exciting incidents. On one occasion John C. Jacobs was nominated for Governor by acclamation. He declined. After a long period of confusion a ballot for a nomination for Governor began. Augustus Schell then announced that the Tammany delegates should withdraw from the Convention. They did so at once amid disorder. The Convention was able to go on thereafter and complete its work quietly. It adjourned sine die late in the evening. The platform deals mainly with State issues, but repeats the cry of "fraud," advocates hard money, and upholds the Confederate programme in Congress.

A DAY OF STORMY EXCITEMENT.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE DAY-TAMMANY'S BATTLE POUGHT ABLY BUT UNSUCCESSFUILY-THE LEADING FIGURES IN THE FIGURE-ADMINA-BLE CONDUCT OF JACOBS.

STRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11 .- Take it all in all, it has been a very interesting circus and a pretty fight. Contrary to general expectation, the contest has There have been no broken heads or bloodshed as was expected from the lond talk and violent threats before the assembling of the convention; but there tactics and strategy, and manonvring for advan-

Tammany came here defeated. It was not possible to alter that aspect of affairs at any time after the delegates began to assemble. There were changes perhaps from one side to the other during the long wrestle, and it is quite probable that a few straggling votes were affected by the arguments of the heated disputants, but whatever doubt there may have been at any time as to the action of individual delegates, there was never any question about the final result. Seen in the light of the event, the action of Tammany, desperate and unprecedented as it has been, is not so much to be indered at. The threat to bolt the nomination of Robinson if made was somewhat startling at first the general judgment of the public put it down at as a mistake. I am not prepared to say it was not, but now that it appears from the event that they did mean business, and that it was not a mere empty menace to influence the convention, their conduct bears a different interpretation. It was a desperate step to threaten and more desperate to take, but it is fair to suppose that they understood their situation that they had used all other arguments to change it, and that only this last resort, the heroic treatment, was left to them. Since coming here they have fought every inch of the ground, and falling back sullenly after each reverse have really extorted the admiration of their opponents for their conduct of the campaign. Not that they did not make many mistakes in the details, some of them conspicuous and egregious, but their management, as a whole, was far more skilful than any one had a

There was, on the other hand, very shrewd and discreet, if not particularly brilliant, leadership on

the part of the Robinson wing.
The extreme heat of the controversy that has all along threatened turbulence and physical violence had burned itself out in the preliminary wrangling, as was indicated in this correspondence yesterday. The danger of riotous demonstrations had pretty much disappeared when the organization was contestants greatly simplified the situation, and by the chamination of the most threatening element of discord tended it not to promote harmony, at least to take away one provocation to riot. The agree ment upon John C. Jacobs for chairman, and upon the method of appointing the committees, which threatened yesterday to be a turning point in the proceedings, contributed still further to smooth the way and postpone the inevitable collision.

ENTERTAINING INCIDENTS. All the preliminaries baving been settled, the rell perfected, Jacobs forced into his place as permanent chairman, and the platform (a stekly mes of platitudes, which was read in a scrappy fashion by Mr. Erastus Brooks, and listened to for the most part in stolid silence) adopted, the real work of the session began. From this time forward until Tammany Hall uttered its valedictory and departed there was no lack of entertainment or amusement in the proceedings. Funny things were happening all the time, and there were occasional situations that were quite dramatic.

The fierce indignation of Mr. Peter Mitchell when some fellow in the gallery shouted, "Put them Tammany roughs out !" was an amusing spectacle. Mr. Mitchell, had been vainly struggling to obtain prominence with points of order and things of that kind ever since the circus began; and he now roused himself and said the convention had been insulted, and called the man who did it an "impudent pup." He was called down by John Jacobs, and seemed contented with the sensation he had made.

Mr. Reeves, of Sailolk, another impressive person, charman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, delighted the convention with a rectal, in a grand manner, of all the proceedings of the committee in detail before handing in the report which, when read, was found to contain the same story the fullest detail. Reeves enjoyed his little pro-bence ever so much and made the most of it.

TAMMANY'S TACTICS. It was interesting to watch the movements of the Tammany leaders, and note the unfolding of their plans and development of their tactics. It was very plans from all their actions that they had determined to make the Kings County delegation their supreme effort to break the Robinson front at the point. The wooing of Jacobs and the selection of Slocum as the Tammany candidate pointed to this, and all through the proceedings it was evident that

this was the first object they had in view.

The solid Brooklyn delegation was the chief re liance of their opponents. To break it was Tammany's only hope. This was the secret of Dorsheimer's enlogy of Jacobs and his expression of confidence in the chairman's fairness when Tammany proposed that the Committee on Credentials selected by the chair. It was to kindle suspicion and estrange Jacobs, if possible, from the Robinson wing, that Samuel Cox cunningly threw out the remark that the other side, in proposing to have the committees selected by the delegations instead of appointed by the chair, expressed a want of confidence in the chairman; and it goes without saying that the later demonstration for Jacobs for Governor had for its sole object the breaking up of Kings County in its solid support of Robinson. This is the reading between the lines of all the Tammany proceedings yesterday and to-day up to the moment when they turned tail and fled out of

It was not quite clear at first what Tammany was criving at m putting forward such men as C. W. Brooke, Grady and McGuire to start the ball of discussion on their side, while Dorsheimer, Cox, ing. Kelly and Schell sat quietly in their seats; nor do I yet understand the significance of this arrangement of their forces, though I suppose there must have been some object in it. Brooke was well enough to

Smith to second it with. A bit of army reminiscence and patriotic appeal was not ill judged. Grady, howling and fat-faced striking his hands and pumping up personal abuse and cheap blackguardism against Robinson for a full hour, was a damage to their cause and a disgrace to their management. "Jerry" McGuire, with his well-founded but ill-indeed arraignmen of the party for past and present inconsistencies, also hurt a great deal more than he helped. Both those men had howling admirers, who did their loudest howling at the grossest attacks on Robinson and Tilden; and McGuire brought down the Tamand Tilden; and McGuire brought down the Tammany crowd in a tremendous outburst when he declared Tilden to be "the greatest frand of the age." The speech of Mr. Hand in presenting the name of Robinson at the outset was decent and dignified, as was that of Judge Morris, of Brooklyn, in seconding it. Both were interrupted by Tammany outerles and by cheers from their own side, but not to any musual extent. Indeed, there was much less disorder than might have been expected under the circumstances, and the downright blackguardism of the occasion was pretty much confined to Grady and McGuire.

Ratus Peckham's speech was a dignified rebuke for these men and a judicious indersement of the nomination of Robinson.

BEEBE IMMENSE AS USUAL.

The most quivering and curdling speech of the day was Beebe's. That gentleman's ordinary manner is somewhat solemn and shaky, but on this occasion he was a perfect mass of jelly from the toes on which he raised himself to the tips of this fingers, which quivered and shook like a humming-bird's-Beebe must have had this speech in him for

several days. He had the appearance all day yesterday of a man who was either brooding a speech or had been eating encumbers; and he shook it out of him-elf like pepper sauce out of a bottle. He began like a man who had set himself deliber-

aiely to work to draw tegrs. One Tasomany man began spreading his handkerchief over his besom began spreading his handscreet over his described as soon as liedle opened, like one who spreads his naplin preparatory to sue. He evidently feared be should run his shirt-front with his tears. But Reebs grained and intoned and exherted in vain after all. He shouk notedy but himself. DORSHIMMER DESMAIR.

Decsheimer made the speech of the day on his side. His reference to the differences between the Tammany Democracy and Governor Robinson without going into the causes and his appeals to the delegates from Brooklyn and Albany, asking them to put themselves in the place of the New-York Democracy and ask themselves whether under like circamstances they would not adopt the same course, convention of delegates whose minds were already made up, and their faces set would have been telling and effective. During its delivery he strode up and down the aisles and gesticulated dressed the Brooklyn delegation he walked across the ball toward them as if to make a personal ap peul to each delegate. His manuer was appealing rather toan threatening; but the movement created a momentary stir among the Tammany members crowded together at the left of the stage, who pressed forward after him as though they expected the signal for some physical demonstration.

It was a mere coincidence, I presume, that just at this juncture Mr. Samuel Cox took off his overcoat and land it on his seat. He did not roll up his sleeves, so I suppose he entertained no beligerent purpose nor any design upon the heads of delegates or the peace of the convention. The peril was passed, if there was any, when Dorsheimer came back.

walking up the sisle, Mr. Dersheimer addressed the same sort of personal entreaty to the Albany delegation. The force of these exhortations had seen weakened considerably, however, by his statement at an earlier stage of his remarks, the first anthoritative announcement to the convention of the Fammany ultimatum and alternative that if Robinson should be nonminated seventy-two delegates would withdraw from the ball and refuse to support the 'candidate. But Dorsheimer's speech with its adroit statement of the Tammany provocation, its carness entreaty for harmonious action and the dramatic effect of his personal appearance, was altogether the most striking oratorical feature of the two days' session.

The TEMPTATION OF JACOBS.

But the spontaneous nomination of John Jacobs was the most dramatic feature of the entire series. It was a question at first, when the old gentleman from Saratoga exploded what he supposed was a fire cracker and discovered to be pretty nearly a bombeffected. The withdrawal of the Anti-Tammany shell, whether he had stumbled into it or was performing a part in a prearranged programme. Consid ering all the circumstances I am disposed to think that it was an accident. Had it been otherwise the Tam many men would not so soon have lost their and permitted the majority to regrip gain possession of the convention; but the eftect of the old man's sudden call upon the secretary to put the question in nominating Jacobs by acciamation was startling. Tammany dropped to it in the instant. If howling and screeching, and wild and violent demonstrations could have effected anything, Jacobs would have been nominated then and there in spite of himself. The central figure in that wild hubbub, and the

subject worthiest of study, was John Jacobs himself. There may not be much to admire in this man's career as a politician possibly nothing to challenge admiration in his character as a man, but it must be said of him that under the pressure of extraordinary cir-cumstances and the stress of what must be con-ceded to have been a powerful temptation, he showed wonderful coolness and self-command. What things whisked through the brain of tais young, ambitious man as he stood there look-ing in the faces of men who are cer-tainly not without great influence in his party, and listening to their pastonate entiraties to him to accept their call to leadership, and possibly to the high office of Governor of New-York, he only knews, Greater men than he have tumbled to nicces before such a temptation and yielded to its seductive voice. He was a study as ne stood there almost unmoved amid all him that under the pressure of extraordinary cirne stood there aimost unmoved amid at the uproar, and just watter for the de monstration to spend itself and subside I do not know whether to credit it to his lovalty to

monstration to spend lister and anosocial do not know whether to credit it to his lovalty to his friends and his sense of personal honor or to his cool and far-seeing sagacity, but whatever motive governed him, he certainly showed something of the quality of greatness in standing firm before this great tempfation and resisting is a himements.

It speaks well, too, for the confidence felt in bina by those who know him best that the Brocklyn delegation, at whose front he now shood receiving the combined onset of all their opponents, safquietly in their seats and looked on almost with unconcern. The highest compliment that was paid him, or could be paid him, was this silent mark of their confidence in him. If his eye fell on those still seats during the uproat, and it is said that he and cast a glance at flugh McLaughlin when the confinious was at its highest, he must have felt a flush or pride at the calm trust in his personal fluelity which their unmoved attitude showed.

caim trust in his personal fidelity which their unmoved attitude showed.

For a few minues John Jacobs had, if not the actual Governorship, at least the nomination of his party in his hands. There are not many politicians of his class who could have stood up so firm and put away the temptation.

After this there was nothing so dramate or impressive. The farewell of Tammany as pronounced by Mr. Scholl was the merest commondate, and the neparture of the procession was nothing but a discrete rivertext.

HOW TAMMANY WAS DEFEATED. THE RESOURCE OF ORATORY AND TACTICS RE BORTED TO TO PREVENT A DEFEAT-MR. KELLY FINALLY ROUTED IN CONFUSION.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELECNE.) SYRACUSE, Sept. 11 .- It was not long after the convention came to order this morning that the great issue was reached. The preliminary business was soon disposed of. The report of the Committee on Contested Seats, admitting Tammauy alone from New-York City, was read and approved. The Committee on Organization reported Senator Jacobs as permanent chairman, and the Senator charitably declined to detain the convention by saying so much as a single word in the way of speech-mak-

There was little to culiven the convention at this stage of the proceedings, except when a letter was announced from the platform for Thomas Dunlap, and the Tammany men broke out into a start the thing off and nominate Slocum, and so hearty laugh. It was said by some one was the part of the plen that put in "Baldy" that Mr. Duniap had been watching to see

had finally stayed away from the convention,

while his correspondent had evidently expected him to be here. Mr. Kelly enjoyed the joke; and indeed, the broad smile that spread over his face when the letter was announced was the only visible demonstration that escaped him during the day. The leader of Tammany was silent and sad from the time the convention was called to order until he left the hall in company with his followers. Erastus Brooks kept the convention waiting for

ome time, as his Committee on Resolutions had not completed their work. But he finally appeared bringing the platform in his hat, out of which he fished it piece by piece, reading it with numerous jerks and blunders, and managing to give his hearers the idea that the platform was a pretty poor specimen of that kind of work. The conspicuous points were duly rewarded with applause, but there was a dead silence when indignation was manifested istration at Washington. Here the hypocrisy of the convention was not equal to the hypocrisy of the committee. There were some Tammany hisses when the public schools were enlogized, and a great outbreak of applause came from the same delegation when the prison contract system was denounced.

The platform was soon hustled out of the way, and a buzz of expectation ran over the dense crowd as Chairman Jacobs declared that nominations for the office of Governor were in order. The ball at this moment furnished an impressive spectacle. The fleor was packed; every seat was filled and every assic choiced up. The openings beneath the stage had venited forth a black mass of humanity which flowed upon the already densely crowded msies at the sides. The galleries were crammed with men who stood ten ranks deep behind the sents, and seemed to fill every inch of space.

When the rustle had run over the assemblage following the chairman's announcement, a quiet tean with a courageous face arose in the midst of the Arbany delegation. It was Samuel Hand, and the Robinson men set up a cheer as they recognized their spokesman. At the first mention of Robinson's name the boasted harmony of the convention, which had been carefully preserved in appearance by all sorts of parliamentary fictions, by the chairmen of committees laying stress upan the unanimity of their reports, and the like, was blown aside by the rude breath of the Tammany mob. The applause that followed Mr. Hand's arst mention of the name of Lucius Robinson was answered by long groans from the Tammany delegation, and when these had died away, there was a single distinct hiss, which the unjointy overwhelmed with a hearty cheer. Again, when Mr. Hand said that the renominstion of Governor Robinson would awaken "unprecedented enthusiasm" throughout the State, the Tammany men threw back their heads, and there came out of the Tammany throat a bitter, derisive

When Judge Morris, of Kings, was seen at the close of Mr. Hand's speech asking the floor, there was a faint hope in the breasts of some misinformed friends of Tammany that Kings County had come over after all ; but Judge Morris said he rose on behalf of the delegation to second the nomination of Governor Robinson, and he was rewarded accordingly. The convention had another severa attack of "harmony" here. When Judge Morris said the Kings County delegation had resolved to support Governor Robinson "after looking the matter over," Tammany laughed another insulting laugh, and liked it so well that they laughed again and again further on in his speech. There was a little flush of anger in Judge Morris's face as he said, with a significant thrust toward Tammany, that the Kings County delegation did not come to the convention as a unit. At the close of his brief speech he predicted a majority in Kings County for Lucius Robinson of 12,000 or 13,000 votes; and the Tammany braves who were banging on the pilasters and the window sashes, pufling the air fairly blue with eigar smoke and tilting their hats at the true Tammany angle, called out : " You

can't give it; you haven't got it; you can't carry it? Tammany, with William Dorsheimer, S. S. Cox, Augustus Scheli and John Kelly sitting in its delegation, put forward a criminal lawyer as its first Tammany members, the Kings County delegation sitting in stolid silence. But the Tammany cheer was so obviously forced, and was so evidently fined to l'ammany and its immediate neighborhood, that there was a general and a good-natured laugh General W. F. Smith made a graceful little speech

referring to his nimy associations with General Slocum.

GRADY'S SAVAGE SPEICH.

Then followed the most extraordinary speech of the day-that made by Thomas F. Grady, a member of the Assembly from one of the lower wards. Grady is a broad and shiny young man with the physique of a butcher and the lungs of a pair of bellows. He is known in the first Tammany circles as " the silver-tongued orator of the Fourth Ward." and his style of elecution is much admired among them. In Chatham-st. Mr. Grady must be a Web ster, but he is hardly a fit person to be put forward in a State Convention as the representative of a great organization.

For one hour by the watch Mr. Grady disgorged blackguardism upon the convention, amid the de light d laughter and cries of the Tammany men. Here was harmony indeed. Tous far the Tammany delegation had certainly been treated with courtesy, but their first response was a speech, in which Mayor Cooper was referred to as "Our Combina-tion Mayor, half mule and half jackass." This choice bit of silver-tonzued oratory was greeted with screams of delight. It would be fairly mpossible to give in detail the many insults which this beefy young states can put upon the delegates with whom Tammany professed to be so auxious to harmonize, but this is a fair specimen of them. Governor Rebinson came in for a large share them, and his son for a still larger share. Mr. Grady sneered at the leader of the Albany delegation, and wanted to know how the State printing contract stood; sheered at the so-called recontract stood; sheered at the so-caused re-torm in the canals and State Prisons, and advised the Convention to nominate "Dave" Rodinson, the Governor's son, for Gover-nor instead of his father. Many of the things the "silver-tongued" person said, coarse as they were, were amusing; and from a wooden stand in the Fourth Ward a speech con-strated on such a model would be eminently suc-cessfut. But it must have been the first impulse of any gentleman, on hearing it, to go over to the side to which Mr. Grady did not belong.

The most amusing feature of this episode was

any gentieman, on hearing it, o so to the action to which Mr. Grady did not belong.

The most amusing feature of this episode was the intense indignation which the Tammany delegation exhibited whenever the wickedness of using patronage for political ends was referred to, or whenever Mr. Grady denounced in withering terms the interference of officeholders in the management of the Democratic party. They cheered and groaned and hissed when these things were mentioned, as if they were new sins which had never been disclosed before.

ANOTHER BLUNDER.

Bad a blunder as this speech of Grady's was, the speech which followed was worse. No one familiar with the political history of ex-Speaker Jeremiah McGuire will wonder at hearing that it was he who made it. Certainly nothing could have made a worse mopression upon the people of the State that to hear a Democratic orator denouncing Governor Robinson because he did his duty in suppressing the riots of 1877-" overawing the working-classes. McGnure called ft.

pression upon the Convention than to remind them of all the inconsistent and foolish things the Demo cratic party has done. He told them that they nor inated a General on a peace platform in 1864, but the people were not fooled by it; they nominated a hard-money man in 1868 on a softmoney platform, and the people were not

Certainly nothing could have made a worse im-

Continued on Fourth Page.

which way the cat was going to jump, and A WEDDING IN BELLEVILLE.

TYPES OF FRENCH DEMOCRACY. W BRATERET, THE BRIDE'S PATHER, WEST TO PARIS, AND MADE A FORTUNE IN THE DEMO-CRATIC DISTRICT-HIS PERSECUTION BY NAPO-LEON III., AND HIS RISE TO POLITICAL POWER -THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM-GAMBETTA AT THE MARRIAGE PEAST. OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Paris, Aug. 20 .- I was at a wedding yesterday which contrasted with those "in high life" that I last month described to you. It was a civil marriage, and took place in the Mayorelty of Belleville. The invitation was sent to me by M. Brateret, father of the bride, and one of the most remarkable types of the new social strata which Gambetta prides bimself on representing in Parliament. In my quality of a close observer here of history in action, I was more deeply interested in the plebeian host than in any of his guests, though there were not wanting eminent and celebrated men amongst them. Accordingly, I shall before doing you a miniature of the bride give you a portrait of her father. Brateret is, or was, a Franche Comtois peasant. He is in a great degree endowed with "back bone," which is a quality of the race to which he belongs. I never met a Frenchman more in earnest in his politics and more sober in his general views of life. The impress of strong character is stamped on the physiognomy and the figure of the man. It is impossible not to see that he does "a power of thinking." Of French brilliancy he is entirely devoid, and he has never been The girl's face was pretty and thoughtful, and at able to calculate the tone of Paris. Bratery, to whom credit is due for having opened to Gaubetta a wider area than the bar, is the son of a Pranche Contois peasant, who at his death, in 1842, left him and five trother a small for simple in the vine-bearing hills of the Jura. When it was divided the lot of each was less than two acres. The intro-Grand Elector of Belleville and patron of Gaubetta sold his share to one of the co-inheritors, and started on foot for the great Capital to seek his fortune. Belleville was then a rural suburb, and a place to which the shopk-cepers of the Rue 81. Densi used on Sandavs to go a-pleasaring. It abounded in siraw-berry beels and cherry orchards, and was famous for its splendid panoranic views of Paris and its like clumps. The Francie Contois peasant, who was drawn there by some distant relatives, hired a different and publican. He imported cheap wholesome wines produced in the vals of his former neighbors, who, confident in his intelligence and probity, save him long credits. His shop became a political clab. Republicanism was the platform for which the vinture elected, and he deve toward him all the Republican and Socialistic spirits in the quarter, who were satisfied that it they expressed treely all the thoughts which were formenting in the firm minds no report would be hande on them to the Prefecture of Pedre by the silent and the hore structure of Pedre by the silent and the hore structure of Pedre by the silent and the hore structure of Pedre by the silent and the hore structure. The proposed of the salve the salveton of the world could be effected by a law of the National Assembly instead of being worked out by all classes putting their shoulders to the wheel the salvation of the world could be effected by a law of the National Assembly instead of being worked out by all classes putting their shoulders to the wheel instead the hory of the Scholars of the National Assembly in the days of May and June. Brateret rather so able to catch the tone of Paris. Brateret, to whom eredit is due for having opened to Gambetta a

Police supervision took a notable development the coup d'état. His spies found out the Belleville wine shed, and the name of its owner was inscribed in red ink in the Black Book of the Prefecture. marire Brateret was arrested in his bed, he did no exactly know why, sent before a mixed commission convicted of being a dangerous man, and sent to a northern port to be shipped in a war slip under Anheron Herbert, whom I took during the crisis of the 16th of May to visit him, a sk-ten of his life. As we shall presently see, it had a direct and powertal influence on French politics. Destiny willed that the sentence of the Mixed Commission was only to be partially executed. Seven-and-iwenty years ago there were few railways in France, and travelling in diligence was expensive. Political convicts were, therefore, obliged to accomplish it bands held together with chains the journey to the ports where they were to embark for some penal colony. Brateret, in his forced march upon Cher. bourg, was guarded by one of his own brothers, who enabled him to receive from his notary in Paris money supplies. The soldiers forming the troops were bribed to wound their feet before starting or a long stage of the journey far from any bagrack They broke down half way, and the officer in command, tired himself, was glad of a prolonged balt which enabled him to accept the hospitality of freeds whose chatcau by near the road. So be did frends whose chateau lay near the road. So be did not look close into the foot sores. It thus happened that when the batch of convicts reached their desti-nation, the vessel in which they were to have been transported was already twenty-four hours out at sea. A respite of many weeks was in this way gained. Some of the prisoners escaped. Braierer spent all the money he had made in the shed in get-ting a petition land before the Emperor, who ex-tended to him has clemency without freeing him from the surveillance of the poice.

The Haussmann improvements flooded Belleville with artisans and laborers exacted from their urban

domiciles. Mean-looking streets soon effaced the rural beauties of the quarter. Cherry and apple orchards were stubbed up to make way for the builder, who ran up cheap lodging-houses, shops and lath-and-plaster rookeries. Braterer's wine needed no bush. Customers poured into the shed, which was under the watchful eye of the Bonapartist police. Their spying was met with the greatest produce, and a sort of free masonty sprang up which enabled the vintner and those who bought his piquette to understand each other without giving an angle of vantage to the detectives sent to spy on men. The shanty became too small. A house and shop were built in the Rue des Maronites, in which Brateret has carried on business for nearly a quarter of a century. This remarkable man neither knew how to read or write, and had not time to learn. Perhaps he was too dense to teach himself, for as I have said, he was not gifted with the brilliancy and qhickness of wit which is a Freech characteristic. However, he made up for his deficiency in taking to himself a modest, amiable and industrious wife, who had sufficient acquaintance with the three R's to keep the books. Without being anything of a spenker or a charlatan, the whilom peasant of the Franche Counte obtained a thorough mastery over the mind of Belleville. Belleville had confidence in his strong sense and probity, and in his good feeling. It broke loose a moment from him under the whip and spur of Flourens and of Blanquir, but even in the debrium of the Civil War, Brateret's patriotism and honesty were never called in question.

Up to the last general elections of the Empire which is a Freuch characteristic. However, he

Up to the last general elections of the Empire Believille and its master mind had had for their political favorite Carnot, son of the Organizer of Victory. The silent vintuer of the Rue des Maronites at that juncture pronounced for a younger man, less hampered by social conventions and parliamer tary friendships, who would not think it beneath his dignity to join in pelting a volley of stones at the windows of the Tuileries. That young man was Gambetts, on whom the wine dealer had long had his eye. It was painful for him to abandon the spotless Carnot, who had represented Belleville from the time Brateret went to live there and had honored the vintner with his friendly regard. A schism was threatened in the democracy of that

cocentric Faubourg. Nevertheless, the wine dealer of the Rue des Maronites was firm in refusing to abandon the young advocate in whom he divined the future tribune and statesman. Gambetta, on their "irreconcilable" platform, was elected. His election was entirely due to Brateret, and it enabled him in a single stride to attain the leadership of the Democratic party and to become the spokesman of the new social strata. He has ever since been on terms of the closest intimacy with Brateret, whom he calls "the man at the whicel," and to whose indications of public opinion he listens with the utmost deference. Brateret accepted as a means to an end the Opportunist scheme of policy, and undertook to bring the most red-hot yesterday. Mr. Conover has been nominated

cepted as a means to an end the Opportunist scheme
of policy, and undertook to bring the most red-hot
district of Paris over to it. In this undertaking
he has succeeded. Brateret and Believille,
which he represents in the Municipal
Conneil, are now, in their alms, advanced Republicans, but prefer, in seeking the
attainment of their ends, to plod quietly forward,
resolved not to lose hope or patience because they
cannot in seedtime reap their harvest.

Having given you the portrait of M. Brateret, whom the world knows little of, I shall proceed to sketch ho daughter, the pretty little bride of yesterday. She was brought up in a sensible, simple, homely manner, and on week days was not suffered by her parents to wear a hat or bonnet out of doors. In the streets she went in her bare head, which hot weather was shaded by a parasol, and in cold and rain was merely protected by a profusion of neatly braided dark hair and an umbrella. Her walking dress had no pretension to be fashionable. It was generally in some dark plain stuff and titted to pertection. Mile. Brateret was known to be an heiress, and was aware of the for une which she was to come in for. This The girl's face was pretty and thoughtful, and at the sight of a friend it lighted up with a kindly expression. She attended to domestic business,

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

A VISIT TO THE CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COM-MERCE - A CHEERING SPEECH BY THE

PRESIDENT. CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.-President Hayes, Generals Sherman and Sheridan and Attorney-General Devens visited the Chamber of Commorce this noon, escorted by the Reception Committee. The President of the Chamber welcomed the President and his party in a short speech. In response, the President

blage of the business men of Cincinnati. As business men you do not want your time wasted, and it so happens that the committee whi is has charge of me is composed of business men, and they have marked out the term of my visit in such a way that I must act by business principles and business methods during my stay with you. In the position which I hold, it has been my desire to try to do something to bring it about that principles and by bustness methods, I can see friendly critics do, the shortcomings and fattures, and perhaps I see them more clearly than others do; but my steady purpose has been to go forward in the right direction. Though the movement has been slow, still I can say to my friends in Cincinnati, I have honestly tried to keep my face in in Cincinnatt, I have honestly tried to keep my face in the right direction. [Applanes.] One year ago I took a trip in the Northwestern States. This month I pro-pose to do a little visating, for recreation and health, in the Western States. A year ago I found people shoony and despondent. There were few who were hopeful and very few who were couldent of the speedy coming of better times. It seemed to me last year, under those circumstances, the most good could be done by saying cheering, encouras me, hopeful things; that whatever differences of outlier there might be as to legislation become to the resumption of specie payment, the wise

cheering, encouraging, hospid could be done by saying cheering, encouraging, hospid things; that whatever differences of obtains there might be as to legislation looking to the resumption of specie payment, the wise things as we were stinged, was to let well enough alone it seemed to me wise to stop legislating, and quit tampering with the currency; to let the business of the country have a fair chance. With the great resources which he country possesses, and win its boundless energy, American business men can best work out their own countro. Fortunately the country adopted that general view. The business men of the country discouraged further legislation on the subject of the currency, and we are where we are. Without claiming any credit for this or inat Secretary, or for this countries or the other, it does happen that specie payments have come, and good times are coming with them.

Country west again, what is the thing to be said today it is seems to be that a dose of the same medicine which brought better times should be given to prolong better times, and put far away as possible that the evitable period when hard times shall come again.

A prominent English writer on political economy has stated that there is a regular periodicity in the recurrency of hard times; that in England they return in about ten years, and in this country once in about twenty years. The desirable thing is to keep good times as long as possible, and when under these the exitable laws bard times must come, to have the cainmity bear mon us as lightly as possible. Well, now, to this end it seems to an the very plann and was maxims of Dr. Frankin should be applied. Where debts are beast, and where they are most spread out, and where there is the least overspreadiction, there they will fell beginders the least. I think this has been exemplified as fac history of Chelmat. In the less tour years of depression, while every city in the country has suffered more or less, and some of them very severely. Chelmant, this it is steady-cong busines

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

multish last night in Charlestown, from the effects of a kick by her dranken husband.

A LITTLE BOY ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A ten-year-old son of Heary Cammings, of Manchester, Vt., was accidentally killed by an elder brother on Tuesday, while the latter was carelessly handling a stortgan.

SERNION, Penn., Sept. 11.—Aaron Augustus Chase, Editor of the Secandon Times, convicted of Riel against W. W. Scranten, was to-day serbenced to pay the costs of the prosecution, a fine of \$200, and to serve a thirty-days jeem of imprisonment.

SALINA, Kan., Sept. 11.—The banking-house of John Gels & Co. to day closed its doors, placing their affairs in the hands of C. Eberhardt and C. E. Faulkner. Their assets aggregate nearly double the amount of their its believed that all creditors will be mad in fall.

THE FUNERAL OF WILLIAM M. HUNT.

bintion, and it is believed that an electrons with one has and
THE FUNERAL OF WILLIAM M. HUNT.
BIRALLEBORG, VI., Sept. 11.— the funeral serviof the artist, William M. Hunt, who committed switched at
Islas of Schools on Monday, took place in the Unitarian Chm
this afternoon. A large number of relatives and friends wer
attendance, among whom were well known Boston and IN
York artists. The deceased was interred in the family io
the village cemetery beside his father, Jonathan Hunt.

yesterday. Mr. Conover has been nominated for Congress by the Greenback party in West-

THE VICTORY IN MAINE.

THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR BY THE PROPLE IN DOUBT-S76 TOWNS HEARD FROM.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 11 .- The Kenneber Journal has received returns of the vote cast for Governor in 376 towns and plantations. These returns show a total vote of 124,274, and are compared below with the full vote in 1878;

* Present Governor, # Governor in 1878.

The remaining towns and plantations, 123 in number, voted as follows last year: Selden Connor (Rep.), 5.201; Alouzo Garcelon (Dem.), 3,250; Joseph L. Smith (Gick.), 4,563; total, 13,023; Republican plurality, 538; opposition majority, 2,021. If the ratio of increase in the towns heard from con-State will reach about 139,000, and leave Mr. Davis lacking from 300 to 500 votes of an election

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

BARMONIOUS SESSION - CHESTER A. ARTHUR CHOSEN CHAIRMAN-THOMAS C. PLATE CHAIR-MAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Republican State Commattee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, for organization preparatory to the Fall campaign, was very largely attended by the members, and the proceedings present during the session. This was taken as evidence that he will not withhold his experience and fact in managing campaigus from the committee of this year. No speeches were made. Shortly after 11 a.m. the committee went into executive session. The State and Executive Committees remained in session for nearly

order by Edward M. Johnson, charman of the last Executive Committee. Benjamin D. Bircles was made temporary controvan. At the roll-call twenty-right of to be present. The State Committee for this year is composed of the following:

In passed of the following:

I. H. H. H. H. Leaycraft
IV. Jacoo Werth.
V. P. C. Van Wyck.
VI. DeWitt, Wheeler
VII. J. M. Patterson, fr.
VIII. Corn'ins Vantout
IX. Sheridan shoek.
X. Carster A. Arthur.
XII. Wm H. Robertson
XIII. John B. Dutcher.
XIV. Jeremian Drew.
XV. Geo. H. Sharpe.
XVI. John F. Smyth.
XXXII. J. D. W. Fren.
XXXIII. J. Dames S. Smart,
XX. Weiss. Smart,
XX. Weiss. Smart,
XX. Weiss. Dickinson
XX. H. John W. Fren.
XXII. Jennes J. Smart,
XX. Weiss. Dickinson
XXII. John W. Vroeman
XXVII. John W. Vroeman
XXVII. John W. Vroeman
XXVII. John N. Knapp
XXVII. John N. Knapp
XXVIII. John S. College
XXVII. John

Of those who were absent at the roll call, James Jour-dan and Jacob Worth, of Brooklyn, afterward arrived. committee proceed to choose a chairman. Chester A. Arthur received twenty-seven votes and was declared elected. On motion of Judge Robertson, Edward M. Johnson and Henry A. Ghaden were reflected sero-taries. General John N. Knapp, of Auburn, was made treasurer. Mr. Knapp movel "that a committee to chosen, consisting of thirteen members, who, together with the officers shall constitute the Executive Committee, and that five shall constitute the Executive Committee, and that five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business." The following compose the Executive Committee; James Jourdan, Jacob Worth. De Witt C. Wheeler, Jacob M. Patterson, ir., Chester A. Arthur, Wm. H. Robertson, John E. Dutcher, George H. Sharpe, John F. Smyth, James S. Smart, Edward M. Johnson, Arthur B. Johnson, Thomas C. Platt, Charles J. Langdon, Henry A. Glidden, James D. Warren. All contests were referred to the Executive Committee which in the Chair.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee which inlowed, Mr. Sharpe moved that the roll be called and each member name his choice for chairman. Thomas C. Platt received fourteen votes and was causen chairman, but as he was absent Mr. Glidden moved that Mr. Arthur act temporarily as chairman. Mr. Starpe offered a recolution relative to the contest in the XVIIn Senatorial committee proceed to encose a chairman. Chester A.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11 .- The Republican City

THE CHISOLM MUNDER.

THE EVIDENCE ALL IN-ARGUMENTS BY OPPOSING COUNSEL.

DE KALB, Miss., Sept. 11 .- The sick juryman in the case against Henry J. Guily for the murder of Cornelia Chisoim, declared himself well enough to listen to the evidence for an hour or two.

The defence introduced a number of witnesses to prove the peaceable character of the defendant. Durbuked one of the counsel for the defence, forbade him to question one of the witnesses, and ordered him to keep quiet and say not another word. The counsel obeyed, the Court taking the witness in hand. The defence closed its case at 5:30 p. m. yesterday. The prosecution requested the court to allow the jury to go to the jail and examine for themselves the marks made by the gunshots in the doors and waits of that building. This morning at 9 o'clock, the jury went, accompanied by two ballids, to make the examination, and refurned in a short time to the court-room. The prosecution then introduced one winces in rebuttal—F. C. sincialr, the former Sheriff, to prove that the lock of the door at the head of the stairway in the jail had been changed when the specific account.

the near of the stairway in the fail had been changed since the shooting occurred.

At 10 o'clock this morning the testimony was closed, counsel on noth sides submitted their instructions for the approval of the court, and at 30'clock this aftermoun the argument of the case was specied by District Attorney Ford, who presented to the jury the theory of the prosecution.

Thomas H. Woods, of the Meridian har, followed the

Attorney Ford, who presented to the jury the theory of the prosecution.

Thomas H. Woods, of the Meridian bar, followed the District-Attorney in behalf of the defence. Colours S. M. Meek, of Colincibus, Miss., next specared for the defence. Judge Joshua S. Morris, of Vicksburg, closed the argument on the part of the presecution. The counsel were limited in their arguments to two hours on each side. In outlining the case for the state the District-Attorney summed up all the facts in evidence going to show a conspiracy on the part of Henry J. Guily, the defendant, and others to murder Cheoin, and that in parrying their design into effect Cornella Chisolin was killed. These facts consisted principally of the actions on the part of the citizens at the burial of John W. Guily the evening before the killing; that there, was noticed whispering among those collected there which excited his suspendir that on the following day a large crowd cause to town armed, and shot Gilmer, McChehan, Johnnie, Cornella and Jodge Chisolin, together with declarations made by the defendant and others on that day. The case has not yet been given to the jury. Colonel Meek is now speaking for the defence. The jury with shortly retire.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE ENORMOUS DEBTS OF AN ARCHBISHOP.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—Bishop Chaturd, of the Vincennes Bloccee, says that the debts of the Arcarbishop of Cincinusti will probably reach \$4,0,0,00. He thinks that the sam could not be raised by subscription. He travers bankruptcy proceedings.

THE RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

AIBANY, N. Y. Sept. 11.—The third session of the sub-committee on rai-road investigation was neather this moraling. Mr. Noyes was the only member of the committee present. Mr. Marcy's examination was continued by Mr. Steine. It referred to special raises.

CELEBRATING AN ANNIVERSARY.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Sept. 11.—There were several thousand people to day at Plattsburg attending the universary of the Battle of Flattsburg. There was a large infliancy, fremen's indictiness' procession this afternoon, also a firemen's teuroament and other exercises.

THE CANADIAN RIFLE CONTEST.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—The annual competition of the Dominion Rifle Association will take place here, commencing on the ioth inst. Airangements are being under on meaning on the ioth inst. Airangements are being under on meaning on the ioth inst. Airangements are being under on weet the needs of a large number of competitors, which it is expected will be in attendance on the occasion. THE ENORMOUS DEBTS OF AN ARCHBISHOP.

expected will be in attendance on the occasion.

A NEW MONUMENT AT MANCHESTER,
MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 11.—The seddlers'
unsent was contented to day. The monument was delive
the Mayor by ex-torvarior J. A. Weston. There was i
dress by Solon A. Carlor, followed by an eration by the
J. W. Patterson, and a short address by Governor Natt